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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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July 13, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 88 2 p.m. 89
Humidity 75 71

July 13, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 95 75

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST
Rainfall 21.45

7706 日低廿五

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1917.

五拜禮 號三十月七英曆

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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

DRIVING THE ENEMY FROM RIVER TO RIVER.

The Enemy's General Headquarters Captured.

London, July 12.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, General Korniloff's Eighth Army is the same as that under General Brusiloff, which captured Halicz at the beginning of the war. The Russian dash westwards drives a wedge between Prince Leopold of Bavaria, on the north, and Arcaduko Joseph on the south.

It is now clear that General Korniloff's was the Russian main attack, and that the operations of the Seventh and the Eleventh armies were only auxiliary. The present battle front in Galicia is altogether a hundred miles. The enemy front on the River Narayarka has been turned from the south and the enemy is bound hastily to retire across the Galilay Alps, the lower reaches of which are already in Russian hands.

Cavalry and Cossacks have taken a great part in the success, tirelessly driving the enemy from one river to another.

M. Kereszky has moved to all the fronts in Galicia, inspiring troops, pillorying misdoers and speaking words which have shamed more than one disaffected regiment to come into line with the stalwarts.

Enemy's Headquarters Captured.

London, July 12.
According to information received by the War Ministry, the Russians have captured Kelm, the enemy's General Headquarters, twenty miles south-west of Halicz.

Operations Developing.

London, June 12.
A Russian wireless official message states:—Our operations on the Dniester and Lomnica continue to develop. Yesterday the enemy, taking advantage of the intricate terrain, held back our advance west of Buborodczany, upon the Grabovka-Rosolaw-Krivica front.

Germans Admit Russian Advance.

London, July 12.
A German official wireless message says:—There is lively artillery firing at Riga, Smorgon, Baranowitschi and Luck. In East Galicia, we repulsed Russian chassours at Ochotshara and also local attacks on the Stockhod. The Russians felt their way towards Lomnica, reaching the west bank of the river near Kilmak.

THE CRISIS IN GERMANY.

Kaiser and Chancellor Confer.

London, July 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Kaiser has received Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, who reported on the situation. The interview lasted several hours.

GERMAN FRIGHTFULNESS.

How It Is Failing in Its Object.

London, July 12.
The Times, commenting on the reduction in the losses of shipping, estimates that two million tons, or ten per cent, of British shipping has been destroyed during the past six months, indicating that the task the Germans have undertaken is beyond their power, because the Germans had announced that a million tons would be destroyed every month and that this is a necessary achievement in the gaining of their ends. The Times' calculation does not take account of the replacement of lost vessels, either by interned ships or new construction.

THE COTTON-GROWING SCHEME.

London, July 12.
In the House of Commons, Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, stated that the Committee on Empire Cotton Growing would investigate and advise the Government on the necessary measures by which the industry could best be developed. The names of the Committee, of which Sir Henry Birkenhead was Chairman, would be published immediately, and would include cotton spinners, manufacturers, merchants, operatives, representatives of the British Cotton Growing Association, the Foreign, Colonial and India Office, the Government of India, and the Indian cotton industry. Also, the Government of the Dominions where cotton-growing could be developed would be invited to send representatives.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING.

London, July 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Christiania says that a U-boat has torpedoed without warning the Norwegian steamer King Haskong, off Areathon. The life boats were shelled and only three escaped out of a crew of twenty five.

AN APPEAL TO WOMEN WAR WORKERS.

London, July 12.
Colonel Sir Edward Ward, Permanent Under Secretary of State for War, appeals to women to begin making comforts for the troops for the winter of 1917-1918.

FUTURE OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

London, July 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that in the Senate, M. Clemenceau has declared that the future of Alsace-Lorraine will be decided by the peace conference.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE GERMAN SUCCESS IN BELGIUM.

An Incident of No Great Importance.

London, July 12.
The Times' military correspondent points out that the British only recently took over the Dunes sector north of Nieuport from the French. Hence they are not yet thoroughly acquainted with its characteristics. The sector is ordinarily fairly safe, but the heavy gale off the coast on Tuesday last presumably resulted in a temporary absence of naval support.

The repulse of the enemy further south at Lombardzyde appears to show that the whole incident is without much importance and the German detachment between the British troops on the south and the sea on the north is in a somewhat cheerless position.

The enemy for sometime past has shown himself anxious about the Yser front. Hence it is only natural that he should wish to see more closely what the British are doing.

Speedy British Reply Expected.

London, July 12.
The German stroke in Belgium is admittedly surprising, but is not regarded as serious. It is fresh proof of the certainty of capturing almost any advanced trenches with sufficient artillery preparation, and the Germans have a mass of the biggest guns in Belgium, whose coast sector they have converted into a most powerful entrenched camp. Every confidence is felt that Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's reply will be speedy and satisfactory.

The Germans in Belgium have lately been experiencing the effect of the evenness of the British sea, air and land power. Hence their thrust may be an attempt to forestall a suspected attack by the Allies, or it may possibly have been dictated by the necessity of stimulating flagging patriotism at home, while some experts are of the opinion that it is a movement preparatory to another retreat, as the smashing of the line would give the Germans the necessary hinge for such a retreat.

Enemy Attempt Fails.

London, July 12.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully drove off an attempted raid last night south of Lombardzyde.

German Shock Troops Busy.

London, July 12.
A German official wireless message states:—The enemy has been unable to deliver any counter-attacks on the coast. The artillery fighting is more active in Flanders, Artois, Lens and Balicourt. Our shock troops, using flame-throwers, stormed English trenches at Monchy and brought in many prisoners.

On the French Front.

London, July 12.
A French communique states:—There is a fairly lively artillery struggle in Champagne and on the Aisne. Enemy attacks south of Juvincourt sector and Laffaux Mill were easily repulsed. Several attempted enemy coups de main, after a violent bombardment of the sector of Hill 304, north of the Hardamont work, failed.

GERMAN BRIBERY IN CHINA.

Big Offer to M.P.'s to Vote Against Rupture.

Shanghai, July 12.
The North China Daily News features the fact that there has been extensive German bribery among Chinese politicians. It instances the fact that every parliamentarian voting against the rupture of relations on March 14 was promised two thousand dollars. The authorities checked this by not publishing the names of the voters.

The German Bank at Peking secured the dismissal of the Premier, Tuan Chi-jui by the lavish distribution of funds.

WAR PROFITEERING.

A Warning by President Wilson.

London, July 12.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the President has issued a warning to all concerned that attempts to extort unusual war profits will not be tolerated. He says that American shipowners are doing everything that high freights can do to make victory impossible. The President believes, however, that when shipowners realise the situation they will alter this state of affairs. He is also confident that business men generally will realise that victory and defeat are involved in the problem of war prices.

LONDON RAIDS.

A New Warning Scheme.

London, July 12.
In the House of Commons, Sir George Cave stated that arrangements were being made to establish a wide circle of observation posts around London, with a view to warning the public of the approach of enemy aircraft.

TEA CONTROL SCHEME MODIFIED.

London, June 12.
It is announced that the Tea Control Scheme has been modified, enabling tea at thirty cents to be retailed at 2s. 4d. From forty to forty-five per cent, and possibly more, will be retailed at from 2s. 6d. to 3s. Thus the proportion of free tea will increase from ten to twenty-five, and possibly to thirty per cent. The Control Committee will have discretionary power to allow retailers to sell tea at a lower price than the standard price.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

BRITISH AEROPLANE OUTPUT.

Increasing by Leaps and Bounds.

London, July 12.
The Minister of Munitions, in the course of an interview, said that a thousand factories are manufacturing aeroplanes. The output is increasing by leaps and bounds and now exceeds three times last year's output. By December 31 it would be double last April's. The monthly output of aeroplane engines had more than doubled in 1917 already and would be redoubled before December 31. The Ministry's aeroplane programme was one of maximum production.

BIG BRITISH NAVAL RAID.

Fine Work on Belgian Coast.

London, July 12.
The Admiralty announces that naval aeroplanes last night carried out raids on military objectives at Ghiselles and Vraseneere Railway dump, causing a heavy explosion and an intense conflagration.

The raiders attacked by gunfire a railway siding at Zuree, bombed a train at St. Denis Westrem, bombed Ostend railway lines and the electric power station, causing fires near the latter. Several tons of bombs were dropped.

All the machines returned safely.

B.I. BOAT AFIRE.

Reported Big Loss of Life.

London, July 12.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rangoon, the British India Company's steamship Ohika from Madras, on June 30, caught fire. It was found necessary to abandon her. There were fifteen European and sixteen hundred deck passengers on board. There are no further details to hand, but it is reported that there is considerable loss of life.

AMERICA AND ENEMY TRADING.

London, July 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the House of Representatives has passed the Government's Bill prohibiting trading with the enemy and the latter's Allies. The Bill provides for the seizure by the Government of property and patents.

EX-TSAR AND THE LIBERTY LOAN.

London, July 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the ex-Tsar and his family have intimated their wish to subscribe to the Liberty Loan.

U-BOAT IN BOTHNIAN GULF.

London, July 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that a U-boat entered the Upper Bothnian Gulf for the first time since the war. She searched Swedish steamers.

IMPORTANT ARAB SUCCESS.

London, July 12.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Maapherson announced an important Arab success, the King of Hedjaz's forces having captured Turkish posts between Isfahaman and Akaba. Seven hundred Turks were killed and six hundred captured, in addition to a mountain gun. A Turkish battalion was destroyed on July 2 and the Hedjaz Railway damaged at many points.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN RESIGNS.

London, July 12.
Mr. Austen Chamberlain has resigned his position as Secretary of State for India.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

London, July 12.
The decision of the Centre to support Herr Erzberger, does not imply any yielding of the Government in the direction of peace such as the Radicals and Socialists desired. There have been prolonged party discussions and most heated debates in the main Committee of the Reichstag. Apparently, however, they have evolved some definite results. The Chancellor succeeded in withstanding a series of attacks from deputies who desired an official declaration in favour of "peace by agreement," but he yielded to the demand for liberalising the Government by the appointment of new Secretaries of State and Prussian Ministers, the general result being a sort of Imperial Coalition Ministry. At the same time the Government seems to have secured a majority, including the Centre, for there has been a declaration that Germany is warring for no conquest but is defending her freedom and territorial possessions. This is non-committal in any definite direction. The Chancellor admitted Germany's difficulties, but said the enemy likewise had abundance of difficulties. If Germany held out she would obtain the peace she desired. He decided to resign to allow Herr Erzberger to carry the Government.

WOUNDED TWICE IN ACTION.

Former Hongkong Man Receives "Croix de Guerre."

The following is from the Peking Daily News of June 22.

The magnitude of the present struggle in Europe is from time to time emphasised by the fact that in not a few instances, whole families and the entire personnel of firms are actively participating in the war. M. Rene Ullmann, formerly of Hongkong, and a partner of Messrs. J. Ullmann and Co., the well known jewellery and watchmaking firm, with offices in the leading cities of China, has three brothers fighting in the war on the side of France, but of the four brothers, M. Rene Ullmann has had the good fortune of distinguishing himself most prominently in the present war.

M. Rene Ullmann is the youngest of the six partners in the firm—five of whom are fighting—being only 24 years of age, but he has shown the greatest dash and courage of them all. He has twice been wounded in action, once receiving serious injuries to two of his fingers and again sustaining a superficial wound in his arm, for which he is confined in hospital at present. He has been awarded the coveted "Croix de Guerre" (War Cross), which corresponds to the British Victoria Cross, for his gallantry and courage.

The following official testimony to his conduct speaks for itself:—During the fighting during February, 1916, before Verdun, and in the recent battles of the Somme, in ensuring communication between the units of the line in spite of exhaustion and danger.

M. Rene Ullmann is well known in Hongkong, and his many friends, whilst rejoicing to hear of his valorous conduct, will at the same time wish him a speedy and complete recovery from his wounds.

REAR ADMIRAL TUDOR-TUDOR.

New Commander-in-Chief on China Station.

Rear-Admiral Frederick C. Tudor-Tudor, O.B., who has been selected for the appointment of Commander-in-Chief on the China Station, has for a considerable time been employed as Third Sea Lord since the second week of the war. The Commander-in-Chief elect was born on March 23, 1863, entered the Royal Navy in January, 1876, was promoted Lieutenant in 1884, Commander in 1896, Captain in 1902, and reached flag rank in January, 1913. He specialised in both navigation and gunnery, was senior officer of H.M.S. Excellent from January, 1904, to January 1898, served on the N. Val Ordinance Board from January, 1896, to May 1898 from November, 1906, to May, 1909, was Assistant Director of Naval Ordnance, commanded the Excellent from August, 1910 to June, 1912, was aide-de-camp to the King from April 12, 1911, to January, 1913, when he was promoted Rear-Admiral. He took over the duties of Director of Naval Ordnance in June 1, 1912, and on the outbreak of the war went to the Admiralty as Third Sea Lord, where since he has found ample scope for his vast knowledge of naval ordnance. Not a little of the superiority of our naval weapons over the German gun has been his handiwork and he has been directed efforts to make our fleet invulnerable. He has been a member of the Admiralty Committee on the subject of the improvement of our naval weapons.

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THE CHEAPEST BECAUSE IT LASTS THE LONGEST.

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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
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The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.

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CAN BE CURED.**

THEN why be halfhearted, and sit up
all night coughing and gasping for
breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and
ensure a good night's rest? This, the
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
this terrible incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON
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Price: \$2.50 per bottle.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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M. H. H. YAN, a Chinese graduate
studied in Europe and has been a teacher
in the Colony for many years.
He has a good method of training Europeans
to pass Chinese examinations, and is possessed
of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.
He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to write, care of
"Hong Kong Telegraph" office or direct to No.
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A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 4.30 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shanghai people.
For further particulars apply to: **CHARLES MORRIS**
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EVERY Comfort, Large and airy Rooms, suitable for Married
Couples or single Ladies or Gentlemen. Excellent Cuisine
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SEASIDE HEALTH RESORT, WITHIN EASY REACH OF HONGKONG.
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PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1916, under new proprietorship and Management. The
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is especially adapted for overcoming the undue perspiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather. This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc.

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ROBINSON'S

GENERAL NEWS.

Strange Use of Bad Material.
The Times reports that a crucifix made of pieces of the Zepplin brought down in the village has been placed in Potters Bar parish church.

Tornado Wipes Out Missouri Town.
Five persons were killed, thirty seriously injured and more slightly injured as the result of a tornado which swept across a portion of the State of Missouri on May 30th, completely wiping out the town of Mineral Point, a community of fifty-five hundred people. Of the town, which is about fifty miles south-east of St. Louis, not a building remains standing except the school house. This was the only community within the section devastated by the tornado, which blew with such force that two coaches of the Iron Mountain train were blown off the track and upset, killing the conductor and the flagman.

U. S. Race-Track Betting Curtailed.
Judgments convicting Joseph Tortora and Morris Hoffman, of New York, of violating the law prohibiting bookmaking without writing on New York race tracks were sustained recently, by the Court of Appeals without opinion. The convictions were the first in the State under the amended Anti-Gambling law, and the Court of Appeals ruling is considered a precedent which will largely curtail public betting at race tracks. Tortora and Hoffman were convicted of accepting oral wages at the Jamaica, L. I., track, and were sentenced to serve fifteen days in the workhouse. On their original trial they did not dispute the facts in the case, but questioned the validity of the "Bookmaking Without Writing" law under which they were convicted as void "because of indefiniteness and uncertainty."

The Oldest English Farmer.
On a peaceful, old-fashioned farmstead in Cornwall lives probably the oldest farmer in England. This is Mr. William Mugger, of Golsant, who is in his 100th year. Recently he was in the garden, watching one of the farm hands tilling the soil. "Walk about all right," he repeated. "Lor' bless 'ee, yes. I was at Lostwithiel cattle market a little while ago, and I go to church every Sunday—at least, I go to church in the morning and to chapel in the evening." The aged man travels about by train unaided. He is a little deaf, but otherwise in possession of all his faculties. He dresses without assistance, and even shaves himself. Holding up his hand, he was proud to show how steady it was. The war interests him intensely. He can read the newspapers with the aid of spectacles. "I have been a very hard worker in my day," he said, "but it hasn't hurt me. If you want to live to a good old age you mustn't live too fast. And eat plenty of salt—I believe that is a good thing." He does not smoke much, and only takes anything alcoholic in moderation.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jebson & Co., in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1917, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The property consists of—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysbott," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 24th day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$5.00.

The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZKE & CO. in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by Public Auction at

12 o'clock (NOON).

ON
MONDAY

the 27th day of August, 1917,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situate at Yau-mat, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT NO. 209.

In One Lot.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4500 Square Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MESSRS HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or to the Undersigned:

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
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FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

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Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 16th day of July, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measure (Approximate)	Area (Approximate)	Annual Rent	Yearly Price
1	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$100
2	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$100
3	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$100
4	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$100
5	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$100
6	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$100
7	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$100
8	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$100
9	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$100
10	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$100

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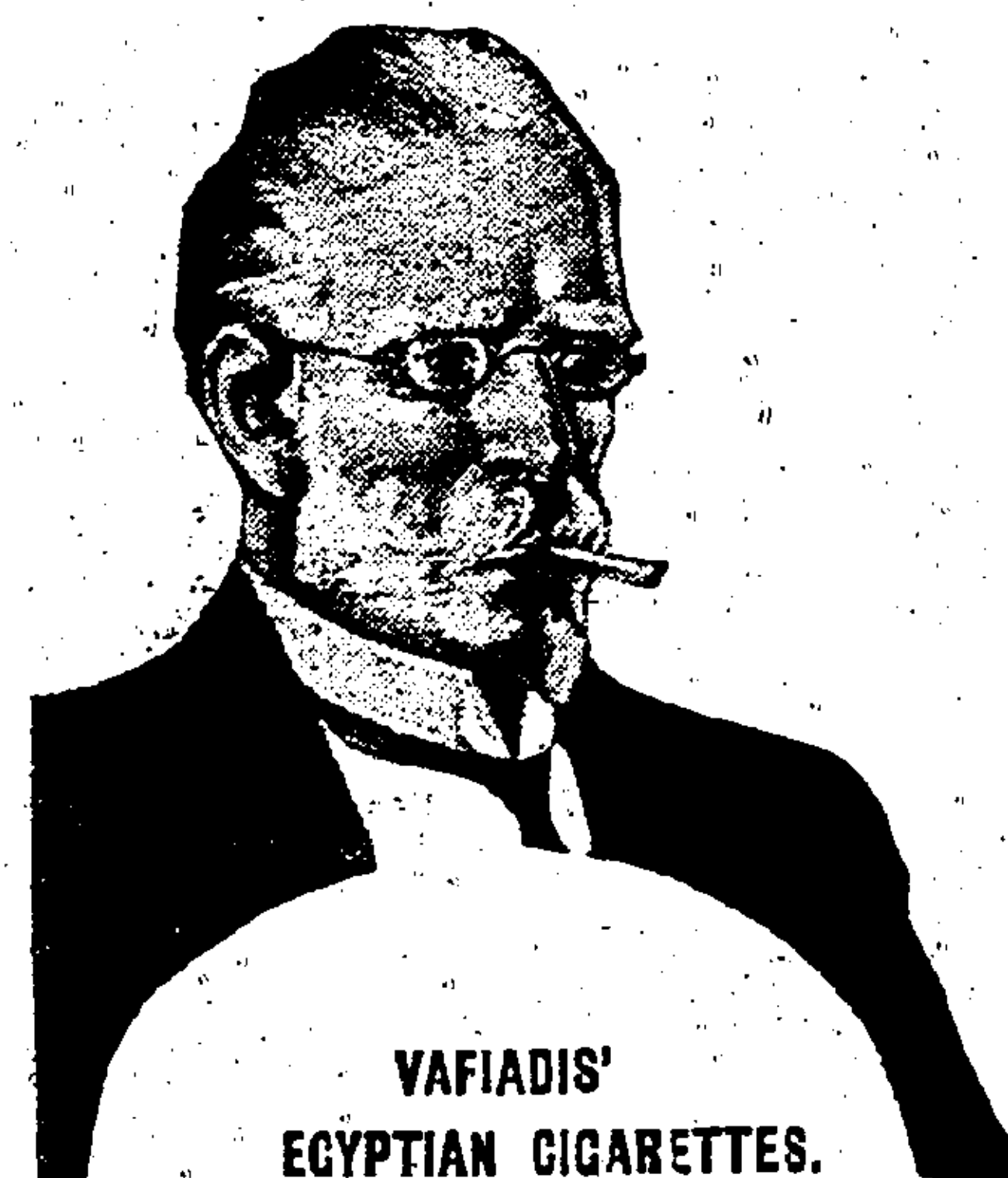
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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1917.

A BRIGHTENING OUTLOOK.

The news contained in yesterday's telegram concerning the renewal of the Russian offensive, with most fruitful results, and of the crisis which that development is creating both in Germany and in Austria, is the cheeriest information which we have had for many a week past. Whatever may be the internal situation in Russia, there can now be no doubting that a very considerable part of the Army is consumed with a burning desire to trounce the enemy in the field of battle, and that it has not merely the will, but also the means, for putting its wishes into effect. General Brusiloff declares that all efforts are being directed to the development of the operations already begun, with a view to decisive victory over the common enemy. That is his message to British military leaders, and the magnificent successes just reported show that this declaration is no mere empty use of words. The gallant Russians have struck out at the enemy at a moment when the latter thought the former could be considered as counted out militarily, and they have secured strategic points of immense value, to say nothing of the big haul of prisoners and war material. This turn of events will put fresh hope and determination into the hearts of the Allies, will instil fear into our enemies, and most likely will draw away from the Western Front the reinforcements taken from the East during the recent Russo-German fraternising. The value of the new offensive, therefore, becomes self-evident.

We know that, had there been no Revolution, Russia would long since have been carrying out the part which she was intended to play in the general Allied offensive. That offensive was calculated on the assumption that the Russian armies would, by a certain date, have been in a position to strike heavy blows. The Revolution, however, changed the aspect of things, modifying the whole Allied plans and postponing the general offensive to which we look for victory. Nevertheless, Russia is at the moment showing that she is still a very big factor in the military situation, and the successes which her troops have already registered are having a distinct bearing on the issue even larger and more significant than mere triumphs in the field. The most immediate effect of the Russian thrust is the fear which is being felt in Austria at the onward rush of the enemy. The Czechs, we are told, are surrendering wholesale, and, with the foe pressing hard on Austro-Hungarian territory, it is not surprising that the Emperor Karl should be anxious to come to terms with the Russians. He is stated to have been convinced that the only way out of the difficulty lies in a declaration by the Central Powers against the policy of annexations, and he has apparently pressed this view on the Kaiser and his underlings in Berlin. What the result of the meeting of the German Crown Council has been, no one knows, but there can be no doubt that the possibility of Austria's breaking away was considered, and at the moment it looks rather as though the Imperial Chancellor is to be made to play a somewhat undignified role while the Kaiser discovers a method by which he can appease the Austrians, who are faced with a serious shortage of food, and who realise that the enemy is creeping forward all the while.

The most significant and important aspect of the situation thus created is the realisation by Austria of the helpless position in which she has landed herself by becoming the partner of Germany in a mad and criminal enterprise. Austria, there is no doubt, is thoroughly sick of the war, and it will probably take all Germany's diplomacy to keep her within the enemy alliance. Germany imagines that she can pacify Austria by doling out a negative and ambiguous policy of "no conquests," at the same time trying to satisfy her own people by forming a kind of Coalition Ministry. But these steps will be of small avail if the Russians continue to thrust forward as they are now doing, for the greater the Russian successes, the sooner will come the general Allied push, and, when that begins, we may look to see the enemy demoralised and punished until he sees that surrender is the only way out.

Troubles in China.

China would appear to find a very peculiar delight in strife and in squabbling, and we fear that the collapse of the Monarchist movement is only likely to be followed by bickerings between these elements of political and military life which for all too short a period of time presented a solid front, forgetting their differences in a unity which of itself spelt success for the immediate object in hand. China's trouble is that, in groping for desirable changes, the various parties push their schemes to the point of bitter opposition to each other, and the result is that whoever comes out on top secures the most shadowy measure of authority and finds it impossible to carry out any constructive reforms. And so the process goes on repeating itself indefinitely, until the world tires of the internal squabbles which characterise the political life of China. In the South the situation is complicated by the troubles which are being created owing to the presence of the Yunnan troops, who are clamouring for arrears of pay, in the absence of which they are said to be terrorising the populace and laying their hands on anything which comes their way. This is the sort of thing which makes one almost despair of China. The Tekwan of Canton is stated to have issued an order to these troops to halt on their way to Canton until the money due them can be paid, but inasmuch as the Yunnan officers are said to be powerless, it will be interesting to see what happens. Anyhow, until China can reorganise her Army, instil a little wholesome discipline into her soldiers and the various Provincial Governments secure a grip of the situation, it is to be feared that trouble and unrest will continue. When will the strong man arise in China?

American's Part.

It will be recalled that when, after careful consideration, the United States determined to enter the war and fight for the cause of Democracy, the Germans professed to be indifferent, on the ground that before the Americans could be of much use as a fighting force they (the Germans) would be able to force a decision by means of their submarine campaign. In this, as in many of their predictions, the enemy has found that the realisation has not quite come up to the expectation. The Americans soon let all see that in the war, as in other things, their energy and great organising ability would be manifested from the first, and since the date of their throwing down the gauntlet to Germany they have abundantly proved that such is the case. Their first concern was regarding that which goes to the very foundations, namely the rendering of assistance financially, and in this respect our American allies have come forward munificently, relieving Great Britain of a large part of her financial burden and solidifying the Allied forces in a manner that could hardly have been more effectively accomplished by any other means.

Other Help.

America also speedily had part of her Navy in European waters, ready at once to participate in the destruction of the Hun if an opportunity presented itself. General Pershing followed with his large staff, after which the vanguard of the American contingent arrived in France in time to take part in the Fourth of July celebrations in Paris before passing on to the Front. This is a record well worthy even of American energy; it is also an indication of the earnest manner in which our American allies have entered the war, and it is likewise a most convincing proof that the German estimate of what the United States would be able to do, and when they were likely to do it, badly blundered. Further proof of American energy is afforded by a statement in one of today's telegrams to the effect that the first American Army in Europe will probably be 600,000 strong—a truly magnificent force, and one that may be relied upon further to prove to the Germans that in the United States the cause of Democracy has a champion that is as willing as she is able to assist in giving the coup de grace to the common enemy.

DAY BY DAY.

PUT NOT YOUR TRUST IN MONEY, BUT PUT YOUR MONEY IN TRUST.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the death of ex-President Kruger (1904).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7.11/16. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Kailan Output.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 30, amounted to 61,647 tons and the sales during the period to 65,477 tons.

Couldn't Explain.
A Chinese was found walking in Wanchai early this morning carrying a large piece of iron, which he said he found on the Praya. He was unable to give any better explanation, and he was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood this morning with unlawful possession. Inspector Sim asked for a remand for the purpose of getting the iron identified.

Unfortunate Paleness.
"As soon as he saw us, his face turned pale and he attempted to run away," said a Chinese Revenue Officer to Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when he was giving evidence against a Chinese who was found to have half a tael of opium, not Government opium, in his possession at Star Ferry pier. His Worship fined the man \$50, or one month's hard labour.

Rough on the Purchaser.
A Chinese shopkeeper was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, by Inspector Terrett, for having scales operating against the purchaser. Inspector Terrett said that the scales had a basket attached, which had strips of iron fixed underneath. The scales were eighteen per cent. against the purchaser. Defendant said he allowed eight taels for the basket, but it was found that by so doing he was defrauding himself of one tael. A fine of \$10 was imposed, or three weeks' imprisonment.

Far Eastern Contributions.
Further large contributions from the Far East are announced in the latest list of subscriptions to the Red Cross Fund, says the L. & C. Express to hand. There are, for example, £495 as a further contribution from the people of Shanghai and \$100 each from the Japanese Explosives Company (Limited) and from Mr. G. K. Nuttall, of Shanghai. "British Residents and Sympathisers in Japan" send a further contribution of £13, the Hongkong War Charities Fund another gift of £3 14s. 5d. while the Prisoners of War Central Fund receives a donation of £5 from the people of Shanghai.

An Amah's "Savings."
At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese woman was charged with attempting to export one hundred silver dollars. It was stated that she was arrested as she was going aboard the s.s. Charles Harcourt for Canton. Inspector Brazil stated that, as far as the Police understood, the woman was a determined smuggler. On several previous occasions she had been found with a few dollars in her possession, but had not been charged. In reply to Mr. Dyer Ball, before whom the case was tried, the woman said that she was an amah, earning \$4.50 per month. The money represented her savings for seven or eight years. His Worship imposed a fine of \$10, and ordered the money to be confiscated.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10 p.m. yesterday:—

Cyclone or typhoon N. of Apurri; moving W.N.W. or N.W.

The following telegram was received at 11.40 a.m. to-day:—

Cyclone or typhoon near or over Southern Formosa; inclining northward.

INDO-CHINA S. N. 60.

Action Regarding Transfer of Shares.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, Mr. Justice Eve heard a summons on May 17 to determine whether 60 deferred shares in the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., should be entered on the company's register in the name of Mr. Frank Ernest Green, of 65, Burleigh-road, Epsford, Middlesex, or in the name of Mr. Cyril Oswald John Hopkinson, The Lodge, St. Catherine's, Guildford, Surrey. Each of these gentlemen claims to be entitled to have his name registered in respect of these shares.

The summons was issued by the steamship company, who asked that notwithstanding the claim of Mr. Hopkinson to be the owner of the shares, the company should be authorised to rectify the register by making such alterations as might be necessary for the purpose of restoring the name of Mr. Green as owner of the shares. It appeared that prior to the date of transfer of the shares Mr. Hopkinson was the registered holder. It may last a transfer dated April 7, 1916, was lodged at the company's office, whereby the shares were expressed to be transferred by Mr. Hopkinson to Mr. Green for the nominal sum of 10s. The usual notice was sent by the company to Mr. Hopkinson, informing him of the transfer, and he replied asking that the transfer might not be registered without further notice to him. The company assented, and notified Mr. Green of the objection which had been taken. Very shortly afterwards, the company received a letter from Messrs. Mortimer, Harley and Co., Ltd., by whom the transfer had been lodged, asking for the return of all documents forwarded by them in the matter, and Mr. Hopkinson was notified of the request. Nothing further appears to have been done for some time, until by an oversight in July, due to changes in the London staff of the steamship company, the transfer, which had been retained by the company, was passed through, and the name of Mr. Green was entered on the register as holder of the shares in place of the name of Mr. Hopkinson. Then the company's correspondence with Mr. Hopkinson was discovered, and the London secretaries of the company, assuming that Mr. Green ought not to have been entered on the register, amended the register, the entries now showing the shares to be held by Mr. Hopkinson. Mr. Hopkinson was asked by the company to take steps to establish his right and they also suggested that Mr. Green should apply to the Court to be placed on the register, but as neither of the claimants had taken the step the company was anxious to have the question determined.

The transfer of April 7, 1916, was executed in blank by Mr. Hopkinson and handed by him with the share certificate to Messrs. Mortimer, Harley and Co., Ltd., thereby, it was stated, authorising that firm to fill in the name of the transferee and to have their names registered as the holder. Messrs. Mortimer, Harley and Co., Ltd., filled in the name of Mr. Green, who was in their employ, with the view to his holding the shares as their nominee. The transfer being under seal, it was contended by Mr. Hopkinson that it could not be executed in favour of a transferee whose name was left blank, and that, therefore, the name of Mr. Green was improperly inserted, and was inoperative and void. But Mr. Green and the company were advised that though the instrument might have been void as a deed, the presence of a seal did not prevent it from being valid as an agreement, and consequently it effectively transferred the right to call upon the company to register the transferee as holder of the shares, inasmuch as the articles of association of the company did not require that the shares should be transferred by deed.

After hearing Counsel, his Lordship reserved judgment, which he pronounced on May 25.

In the course of the same, Mr. Justice Eve said:—

In the month of March, 1916, the respondent, Mr. Cyril Oswald John Hopkinson, sold to Messrs. Mortimer, Harley & Co., Ltd., in whose employ he then was as general manager, 930 fully-paid deferred ordinary shares of £5 each in the capital of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., for sum amounting in all to £18,541 17s. 6d. Of these shares, 870 were transferred to the purchasers or their nominees, but in respect of the remaining 60, all they received was the certificate and a transfer in blank executed by the vendor.

The Company applies to the Court under Sub-Section (i) of Section 32 to rectify the register by re-inserting therein the name which was improperly struck out of, and is now without sufficient cause omitted from, the register, and on such application the Court has power under Sub-Section 3 to decide any question relating to the title of any person who is a party to the application to have his name entered or omitted from the register. I point this out because one objection raised on Mr. Hopkinson's behalf was that in view of the attitude adopted by the Company in treating Mr. Green as the registered holder there were no grounds for any application under the section by the Company or Mr. Green, and that in the absence of an application by Mr. Hopkinson there was nothing to discuss, and the summons ought therefore to be dismissed.

But in my opinion there is nothing in this objection. The short and conclusive answer to the objection is this: that the section is brought into operation as soon as there is a person alleging himself to be aggrieved by an improper entry in, or omission from, the register, and therefore it is open to the person so aggrieved, or to the Company, or to any member of the Company, to come to the Court under the section. Mr. Hopkinson had taken up the position of the person aggrieved some weeks before the summons was issued and in these circumstances I have no doubt that the application is properly made and that I have jurisdiction to determine the rights of the respondents upon the summons.

The fact that, as between the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and Mr. Green, the former could properly have refused to register the transfer so long as it was insufficiently stamped, could not, in my opinion, entitle Mr. Hopkinson to maintain the attitude that the transfer was void and his signature a nullity. The most he could do was to assert that which was undoubtedly the fact, that the registration of the transfer while inadequately stamped could not operate to bring about a legal transfer of the shares into the name of the transferee. But the fact is that the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., so far from having notice of insufficiency of the stamp duty paid on the transfer, were informed by a declaration subscribed by the manager of Messrs. Mortimer, Harley and Co., Ltd., and by Mr. Green, that it was sufficiently stamped with a 10s. stamp, and thereupon a registered transfer and inscribed Mr. Green's name in the register as the holder of the shares.

Although for reasons unconnected with this question of the stamp duty his name was subsequently struck out, this striking out was a wholly unauthorized act and must be disregarded. The transfer was subsequently stamped with the proper ad valorem duty, and the penalty for neglect to do this in the first instance has been paid. The position, therefore, when the summons came on to be heard, was this, that Mr. Green's name was on the register, and the transfer by reason of which Mr. Hopkinson's name was struck off and Mr. Green's entered had been validated by the payment of the additional duty. In these circumstances it is, in my opinion, impossible for Mr. Hopkinson to claim, as in effect he does, to have Mr. Green's name struck out and his own restored, and I make the order for which the Company asks in paragraph 1 of the summons, and I further order Mr. Hopkinson to pay the costs of the Company and of Mr. Green.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Reports indicate says the New York Evening Post that, in the matter of the Palestinian Jews, Germany has again, as in the case of the Armenians, chosen the path of least resistance, and sacrificed humanity to expediency. There seems to have been only a feeble and ineffective attempt to protect the unfortunate Jews of Syria. Germany was bound to defend them by the terms of her agreement with the German Zionists who demanded assurances of protection from the Imperial Government when Turkey first joined the Central Powers. Jewish immigration into Palestine under German auspices had been, for more than a decade, an integral part of the Teutonic Near Eastern policy, and the assurances asked for were actually given. During the first two years of the war, Germany backed by America, managed to hold Djmal Pasha, the Turkish Governor of Syria, in check by frequent and vigorous representations to the Porte. Now, the American Ambassador is gone and American influence dead. Meanwhile, Germany alone, confronted with a choice between the lives of one hundred and fifty thousand Jews and the risk of jeopardising her Turkish alliance, solves the problem exactly as she did that of the eight hundred thousand Armenians. German victory demands the sacrifice of all humane considerations. It is the answer Germany gave in Belgium, in the submarine and Zeppelin warfare. It seems to be the answer she is giving the hard-pressed Jews of Palestine.

Some things are worse than war. One of them is a universal language. "How d'ye do?" demands the latest broadside from Marietta, U.S.A., and before we can recover breath to reply, "Not that way," it orders us to "use a in at, air, fare, there, Thue; at, ar, far, dhar." In an attempt to escape from this terror, we fall into the horror of "Use o in sing, ink, coorquar, Thue; syq ykq, kngkr." Across the page we see "Przydzent Logka's Spite at Getyzburg." This has a vaguely familiar look, and the opening lines resemble something we have seen before somewhere: "Foorsoor and seven yirs ago, ovr fodhrs brast foorth upon dhye kontyent a nyw neccen." Evidently, this is the way the words would have been pronounced by Barbidge. Imagine the Great Emancipator trying to say: "Wi have cam in dodykeet a pooron ov dhat fild s a fayal restyq plects fear dhorc hie hir zeev dhar layz dhat dhat neccen mayt lyv. Yt Yz laltogedhr fytq and crop dhat wicand dw dhye. Bat vo a lordjr sene, wi kannot dedykeet, wi kannot kannotreet, wi kannot—." Canoot is, indeed, the word, unless we are to "peryc from dbe erth."

"Cannon fodder," a term used by the Germans, and one that assumes when quoted in their disavowal the proportions of what Sergeant Mulvaney would call an "obnoxious epithet," is one of those boomerangs that return to give an uncomfortable bit to the thrower. Prof. Walter Raleigh points out from his Oxford seat that few of us, when we use the term to describe infantry soldiers, "usually of an inferior quality," are aware that we are quoting Shakespear. In the London Times he gives this derivation: "The word was used by Schlegel and Tuck to translate 'food for powder' in Falstaff's humorous defence of the pitiful rascals whom he had presented to the King's service." 'Tut, tut! good enough to toes; food for powder, food for powder; they'll fill a pit as well as better; tush, man; mortal men, mortal men.' Falstaff's speech is witty, surprising, profound, ironical, pathetic, full of that meta-physical sense to which the tragic and the comic are one and the same. The German use of Falstaff's language in every case that I have seen is serious, brutal, foolish, instinct with contempt for the sentiments of average humanity. The difference is an epitome of our differences with a people who do not understand Shakespear.

A JAPANESE WRIT.

Does it conform to Local Requirements?

An interesting case was mentioned at the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, in which Tsurutani and Company, Des Voeux Road, are suing Wong Kin-sang, Kinson Trading Company, for the sum of \$181.02. The writ was as follows:—"Balance of cotton duck sold to Messrs. Cheong On Hop Kee sometimes ago, \$24.55, and \$156.47 was the price of cotton duck sold to Messrs. Cheong On Hop Kee on February 14, 1916. The plaintiff asked defendant to collect the sum for him, but he did not give it to plaintiff. For this case we have Mr. Torshiko Haro, the ex-manager, and Mr. Masuho Ushibakuro, our book-keeper as witnesses.—Signed T. Iwamoto, agent for Tsurutani and Company."

Mr. G. R. Hayward, appearing for the defendant, said that he objected to the writ because it was not in accordance with the code. He proceeded to cite a case which he held was on all fours with the present one. The man who had signed the writ had written letters to people demanding money and saying that he was a Japanese lawyer.

His Lordship:—This is not necessarily a term of abuse.

Mr. Davidson, appearing for plaintiff, said that his friend had given no notice of this objection and he could not go on. His friend might be right, but he (Mr. Davidson) required time to consider the questions raised.

The matter will be dealt with in Chambers.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

Rather More Activity Reported.

Messrs. Snowman and Co., in their freight circular dated July 7, state:—

Since we went to press on 23rd ult., the slightly more active state of our market has continued and quite a number of time fixtures, have been negotiated, rates high as \$24.00 per ton on all-told dead-weight basis having been arranged. The Saigon-Hongkong rate fluctuated considerably but towards the end of the period under review strengthened somewhat and on going to press tonnage on the basis of \$1 per picul, or perhaps a little over, would be acceptable. Owing to lack of tonnage, however, few fixtures are reported, the most important being that of a medium sized coaster, on lumpsum basis, for a round trip, of \$40,000. The rate, if anything, shows a hardening tendency and ready tonnage would doubtless find takers.

Exports of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 29th May, 1917, amount to 409,247 tons as compared with 449,931 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 White round sifted rice at ads at \$2.88 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for June/July shipment.

Saigon/Java, Saigon/Philippines, and Saigon/Japan:—There is a certain small demand in the market in these directions but owing to present state and scarcity of tonnage difficulty is being experienced in satisfying same.

Bangkok/Hongkong:—The rate, in this direction, when we last went to press, stood at about \$1.25/\$1.10 for inside/outside the bar loading, respectively with, if anything, a slight weakening tendency, and fixtures of a large and a small outside have been negotiated at \$1.10 and \$1.05 for full loading outside the bar.

Newchwang/Canton:—Remains as last reported.

Coal:—Offers of freight M/J Hongkong at 3/1 have been tendered and refused. There is a call for tonnage Japan/Japan and 5/1 per ton would doubtless be paid. There are also offers for space Japan/Java. Rates for local coal business have weakened slightly due to some small tonnage unexpectedly becoming prompt.

Fixtures reported:—tonnage/Sumatra \$10.00 and Hongkong/Hongkong \$9.50 per ton.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Major D. Macdonald, V.D., state:—

Leave.

Surg. Major G. D. R. Black is granted 2 1/2 months' leave, from 15th July, 1917.

No. 1993 Spr. A. Warren Smith is granted 6 months' extension of leave, from 6.7.17.

No. 1630 Spr. T. Gibbison is granted 1 month's leave, from 9.7.17.

No. 1660 Pte. E. G. Stewart is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 13.7.17.

No. 1861 Spr. H. Maxwell is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 12th July, 1917.

No. 1810 Spr. G. S. Rodger is granted 3 weeks' leave, from 14.7.17.

No. 2032 Pte. L. D. McNicoll is granted 3 months' extension of leave, from 12.7.17.

Medical Treatment.

Members of the Corps entitled to free medical treatment in a Government Hospital are reminded that failure on their part to notify the Hospital authorities on entering that they are entitled to free treatment, will render them liable for payment of hospital charges.

Dress.

Two pouches (small) are to be worn at all Musketry parades. Members not in possession of small pouches will wear one large pouch. Members of the Corps are reminded that no officer or soldier in uniform is to appear in a public place wearing shoes, except such officers or soldiers as may be required to do so under the provisions of the Dress Regulations for the Army, or who are unable to wear boots owing to the effects of a wound.

Parades.

Monday 16th instant:—At 5.30 p.m. Right and Centre Sections M. G. Co. and Scouts Company at Headquarters under unit commanders (Musketry instruction); Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables; Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corps. Grimes, Edgcombe and Edmonds and Lee, Cpl. Meade.

Tuesday 17th instant:—At 7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M. G. Detachment at Headquarters. At 5.20 p.m. Left Section M. G. Co. and Civil Service Company at Headquarters under unit Commander (Musketry instruction); Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters. At 5.45 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Happy Valley.

Wednesday 18th instant:—At 5.15 p.m. Recruits (as specially detailed) at King's Park Range (Musketry Course, Part 1). At 5.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co. at Headquarters under unit Commander (Tests of Elementary Training).

Thursday 19th instant:—At 7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M. G. Detachment at Headquarters. At 5.00 p.m. Recruits (as specially detailed) at King's Park Range (Musketry Course, Part 1). At 5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

Friday 20th instant:—At 5.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co. at Headquarters under unit Commander (Tests of Elementary Training); Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under C. S. M. Wicobell and Corps. Grimes and Edgcombe; Signalling Section "B" class R. A. Theatre.

Detail.

On duty 22nd instant, Right Section M. G. Company; 23rd, Scouts Company; 24th, Scouts Company; 25th, Centre Section M. G. Company; 26th, Left Section M. G. Co. and Civil Service Company; 27th, Right Section M. G. Co. company; 28th, Scouts Company.

Orderly Officer from 22nd to 28th instant, Lt.-Col. R. Es.

YOUR HEALTH AND APPEARANCE

both suffer if you are a victim to constipation. The remedy is

PINKETTES

the little white nature laxative which dispel constipation, liver trouble, bilious headaches, clear the complexion and purify the breath. Of all chemicals, or poisons free of cost the vital, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Schermerhorn Road, Shanghai.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage
and
the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK
is
SAFE MILK.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

THE BAND OF THE S.S. COLUMBIA WILL RENDER SELECTIONS AT THE NORTH POINT HOTEL (LATE BELLE VIEW) ON SATURDAY EVENING, FROM 5.30 P.M. UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

W. H. ELLERMAN,
MANAGER.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Governor,

The Official Pictures of the British Army in France.

THE BATTLE OF THE ANCRE

AND
THE ADVANCE OF THE TANKS.

will be Screened at the
VICTORIA THEATRE.

MONDAY, 16th JULY.

TUESDAY, 17th "

THURSDAY, 19th "

at 9.15 each night.

The Pictures were taken on the actual Battlefield and contain nothing whatever in the nature of "Faked" or made up Scenes.

SEATS MAY BE BOOKED FOR STALLS.

as well as Dress Circle.

BOOKING NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S

Prices:—

DRESS CIRCLE \$3. STALLS \$2. PIT \$1.

PROFITS WILL BE DEVOTED TO WAR FUNDS.

NO. 1, HONGKONG, V.A.D.

There will be a lecture at the Military Hospital on Friday, 20th inst., at 10.30, also a lecture and drill on the following Friday, 27th inst., at 10.15.

W. WILKINSON,
Acting A. J. and M. M. S. Sec.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

G. A. R.

TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 1000 Quantities of Chinese Foods, etc. For Particulars Apply in writing to the Naval Secretary, Commodore's Office, M. Dockyard.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & CO. F. H. HOHNKE, F. J. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

ON
FRIDAY
the 7th day of September, 1917,
at this Auction Rooms in
Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works.

In One Lot.

The property has an area of 95,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with coolie quarters over a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine House, three Iron Sheds, two Wooden Sheds and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1890. The Crown rent is \$440 per annum. The PLANT and MACHINERY in the factory will be sold at the same time.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
1, Des Voeux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

having arrived Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 19th instant, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. G. Dard and Douglas on 28th instant, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the and signed in any case with the Steamer. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 12th July 1917.



SINGLE and DOUBLE.

TERAI HATS.

INUSEFUL SHADES OF GREY WITH SELF OR BLACK BANDS OR PUOGAREES.

PRICES RANGING FROM \$7.00 each.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE HAT FOR SPORTS WEAR.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists,
15 DES VOEUX ROAD.
TELEPHONE NO. 28.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

BATHING COSTUMES.

A. S. A. STYLES.

BATH GOWNS
IN SMART
COLOURINGS AND WHITE.

TOWELS

TURKISH, HUCKABACK and LINEN.
RELIABLE QUALITIES.

COLUMBIA
GRAFONOLAS
AND RECORDS

SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.

CLASSICAL,
OPERATIC,
SONG and DANCE.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO.,
LIMITED.

16, DES VOEUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.
EDINBURGH.

GANDE, PRICE & CO. LTD.
WINE MERCHANTS
4 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
TEL. NO. 128.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS.

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

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TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.

One, Two and Three-Bedroom Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and all ports in Japan. All steamers call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—Kobe—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned. Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope, Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

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ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:—
EXILE GARAGE.

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SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.	Sinaba Maru Capt. Higo	MON., 16th July, at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. & Seattle via Koolung, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada	T. 12,500 WED., 1st Aug., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Saita Maru Capt. Itsuno	MON., 16th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Shimizu Maru Capt. Tominaga	T. 13,500 FRI., 20th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Sito Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,500 TUES., 31st July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Ceylon Maru Capt. Teuda	T. 10,000 SATURDAY, 14th July.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Saki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	T. 12,500 SAT., 14th July, at 11 a.m.
Kobe		
Kobe		

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	13,000	17th July.
SIBERIA MARU	13,000	27th July.
TERVO MARU	22,000	10th Aug.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	25th Aug.
SHIRAKI MARU	22,000	7th Sept.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	22nd Sept.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLEJO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers: ANYO MARU 15,500 tons; KIYO MARU 17,200 tons; SEIYO MARU 14,000 tons.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to T. DAIGO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
S.S. Binlang. 19th July.ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—
HONGKONG, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
SEPTEMBER 5, & NOVEMBER 16, 1917.AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
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STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
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Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Hupei	13th July at d'light.
WWEI, C'FOO & TIENTSINK	Kueichow	14th July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	14th July at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	17th July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	17th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	19th July at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong July 12, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijallap	...	27th July	5th Aug.	Kobe
Tijapanas	...	28th July	6th Aug.	SHANGHAI

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric lights and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVACHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building. 145
Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 13th July, at noon.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 17th July, at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 14th July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yungang	Sun., 15th July at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Esang	Tues., 17th July at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Thur., 19th July at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 21st July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Steamships from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the up tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Billings are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at S'hai when date of accommodation for passengers.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Damu. TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.
All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Telephone No. 215.

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parts of the Commercial World.BANKERS.
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TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Export of Coal.

Since the outbreak of the war exports from Japan have generally shown a great increase, but just the reverse is the case with coal. The total exports of coal in 1914 showed a decrease of no less than 450,000 tons on the figures for the preceding year. In 1915 the amount exported suffered a further decline, while last year no notable increase was shown in the total export, although the Mitsui and Mitsubishi firms made a large shipment of about 4,000 tons each at a single time to Alexandria and Madrid respectively. And this year the declining tendency is still in evidence. One of the main factors responsible for the decreased export is doubtless the scarcity of tonnage, but seeing that stocks in Kyushu and Hokkaido do not increase proportionately as the exports decrease, but rather show a falling-off, it seems that the development of the domestic industry is also responsible. It is believed that this tendency will still continue. During the last three years, there were exported from Japan 3,159,5 tons in 1914, 2,335,238 tons in 1915, and 2,901,784 tons in 1916.

Proposed Standardisation of Japanese Exports.

The Japanese Government is shortly to put in practice a system of inspecting and standardising the quality of the principal exports from this country, and the matter is engaging the co-operative attention of representatives of the Trade Guilds and other similar bodies all over the country, who are now meeting for the purpose at the rooms of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. On the 12th instant Mr. Nakashoji, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, addressing these delegates on the subject, said:—"No complaint is made abroad about the quality of habutae and raw silk, in which the manufacturing and trading system is perfect and efficient. The outcry is raised only in regard to those goods which are comparatively known as zarka, or general cargo. One of the reasons is to be found in defects in regard to our industrial system. It is, therefore, necessary to perfect this mechanism by giving more financial facilities to the intermediate and lower manufacturers. As to the prevention of the production of inferior goods, an improved institution should be founded on the basis of the existing trade guilds, making all the exports concerned subject to examination according to a certain universal standard." From a statement made by Mr. Oka, Director of Industrial and Commercial Affairs in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, it seems that the authorities have come to the conclusion that if the great development achieved by Japan's foreign trade since the outbreak of the war is to be permanently preserved, it is of urgent necessity for them to take steps to prevent the production of inferior goods. The authorities are of opinion that the best policy would be for the merchants and manufacturers interested to rouse themselves to the evils of the practice and enforce the suggested measure by themselves without depending upon the Government to look after their own interests. As a result, the Government has decided that the trade guilds should organize an association among themselves, to take upon itself the responsibility of enforcing the proposed inspection of exports. This in-paction will be made under regulations to be framed by the Government and the association. Such regulations will be the same all over the country, and the inspectors will be recommended by the trade guilds or the association, but the right of appointing or dismissing them will be reserved to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce or to the local Governor. Under this system all exports, except those otherwise provided for, will be made subject to certain standardised qualifications. The Government has decided to make a yearly grant of ¥50,000 towards the funds necessary for working the system. First of all, it will be applied to hosiery goods, glass and glassware, enamelled hardware, matches, and braid, and later extended to shell buttons, soap, flannelette, brushes, and cotton crepe.—Japan Chronicle.

No Half Penny Weeklies.
Now that the Postscript Observer and its allied weeklies are to be increased in price from a halfpenny to a penny, there will be no halfpenny weeklies left in the market.

... ..

SAFES - Herring Hall Marvin.

SCALES - Howe.

STOVES - Southard Robertson.

(Cooking) Fitted for Coal or Wood Fuel.

MUSTARD & Co.

4 DES VŒUX ROAD SOLE AGENTS Telephone No. 1186

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE NEUTRAL SHIPPING QUESTION.

London, July 12. President Wilson's Proclamation on Neutral Shipping concludes:—Neutral shipping vessels on routes which are regarded as unnecessary to the prosecution of the war will be forced to more essential trades and ships lying in ports owing to submarines will be requested to enter service. The President's proclamation states that the measure has become necessary in order to conserve the supplies which are essential for the military and naval programmes and the continuance of domestic activities. On the other hand our duty to and the difficulties of neutrals will be recognised by all fair and equitable means and available supplies will be supplied to them to meet their pressing necessities.

THE NEW BRITISH DANGER ZONE.

London, July 12. Regarding the Anglo-Dutch communications concerning the placing of a new British mine-field in the North Sea Reuter learns that the Dutch Government has been fully informed that the British action is solely and specifically dictated by military considerations and is not directed against the economic interests of Holland. The Netherlands has also been reminded that there is no similarity between the measures taken by Britain and those taken by Germany, for the latter denies the use of the sea to all neutral shipping. Britain therefore maintains that it would be more reasonable for Holland to protest to Germany against the latter's illegal action than to complain of Britain's action.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, July 12. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy's artillery firing at Nieuport has diminished but our continuous active. The enemy has been pressed back slightly by our advanced posts eastward of Monchy-le-Preux on a front of eight hundred yards. We drove off an attempt north-westward of Lens. The weather prevented aerial activity until the evening. We bombed at night time two aerodromes. All our machines returned safely.

London, July 12. A French communiqué says there has been somewhat violent artillery in the region of Pantheon, south of Moronvillers and at Hill 304.

THE WEEK'S SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, July 12. The Admiralty announces that the arrivals of the past week were 2,538 in number and the sailings 2,795. Fourteen vessels over and three under sixteen hundred tons were sunk. Seventeen vessels were unsuccessfully attacked. Seven fishing vessels were sunk.

Rome, July 12. During the week ended 8th July 527 vessels arrived and 435 departed. Two steamers and ten small sailers were sunk. One overdue steamer was sunk. One vessel was attacked and escaped.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH AIR FIGHT.

London, July 12. The Admiralty announces that five naval aeroplanes engaged on Wednesday ten albatross scouts and three large two-seater aeroplanes south-westward of Nieuport. They drove down three scouts completely out of control and two others were driven down. One of ours is missing.

THE BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS.

London, July 11. In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that there was no understanding whereby in the event of an Allied victory Belgium would obtain any territory in Europe beyond her original frontiers.

Replying to a suggestion from Mr. Will Thorne that a protest should be made to Germany against the deportation of 3,000 Belgian girls to Rumania, Mr. Balfour said that he feared no protest was likely to deter the Germans from committing these atrocities, which were reprobated by the whole civilised world. (Cheers.)

Mr. Balfour also gave an assurance that in any discussion of peace terms the Allies would take into consideration the enemy's exactions in money or goods in the occupied parts of France and Belgium.

GOOD HEALTH AT SALONICA.

London, July 11. A British report from Salonica reports that the health of the troops is particularly satisfactory and that there is a considerable reduction in the percentage of sickness as compared with 1916.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAM.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

EAST CLARE BYE-ELECTION.

A Blow to the Nationalists.

London, July 12. The result of the East Clare bye-election is a severe blow to the Nationalists, showing that they no longer have a single safe seat. It is expected in Dublin that Mr. Redmond will seek re-election for the purpose of testing the issue of Constitutionalism versus Republicanism.

The younger clergy, in defiance of the Bishops' instructions, helped the campaign in favour of Mr. Devalera, the successful candidate.

Opinion is divided as to how the result will affect the Convention. Some regard it as giving it its death-blow, but others are of opinion that it may precipitate an agreement at the Convention.

Mr. Devalera, in the uniform of the Irish Volunteers, speaking on the announcement of the poll, said he did not intend to sit in the House of Commons. The result was a victory for the Irish Republic.

There were disorders in the evening, but the police quickly dispelled these.

A DYE TRANSACTION

Alleged "Brigand-Like" Procedure.

The case was continued at the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, in which the Hip Wing Firm are suing the Tuen On Firm for the sum of \$730, due for certain cases of dyes sold and delivered to the defendants by plaintiffs.

Mr. A. M. Preston appeared for the defence, while plaintiffs were represented by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton.

Mr. Preston said that they had rejected the goods very properly. They said that if their clients were willing to buy the cases it would be all right, but if they would not, then they would not have them either. The plaintiffs were guilty of a very unreasonable and brigand-like attitude when they went to his clients at nearly 12 o'clock at night with a policeman, saying, as it were, "If you don't return the goods we shall have you put in gaol." That was their attitude. His clients very properly refused to return the goods until the broker who had been engaged in the transaction, was present. They argued quite rightly that they were not going to hand the goods to anyone at that time of night who happened to come along and ask for them.

Mr. Shenton said that if the defendants had the dyes there was no substantial hardship, for the dyes were substantially what the defendants required. The dye was to be used for dyeing paper, and although the defendants did want "Boy and Butterfly" brand, they had got substantially what they asked for. True, there was a slight difference in colour, but if they had said they thought they were a little injured, an arrangement might have been come to whereby a little might have been knocked off the price of each tin. There was undoubtedly an acceptance of the goods. The question was whether the contract was made with the broker or the defendant. Had the broker made the arrangements with defendants, his name

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Order No. 49, issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding R. K. V. R., states:—

Detail.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, the 15th July, to the morning of Sunday, the 22nd July, "B" Coy. H. K. V. R.

Orderly Officer, Lieut. C. H. Blason.

Next for duty, H. K. V. O.

Parades.

Monday, 15th instant:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order. Signalling Section: The whole section will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work. Fall in at Monument 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Tuesday, 17th instant:—"A" and "B" Coys. on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m. Kowloon and Tai Koo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Wednesday, 18th instant:—Nil.

Thursday, 19th instant:—Nil.

Signalling Section: The whole section will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work. Fall in at Monument 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Friday, 20th instant:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order. Saturday, 21st instant:—Nil.

Strength.

Pte. D. Shaw having joined is allowed Corps No. 558 and posted to Coy. "B" Platoon No. 8 Section 13.

would have appeared on the contract.

Further evidence was given, and legal arguments tendered.

His Lordship adjourned the case sine die. The decision will probably be given on Friday next.

LEAVING FOR WAR WORK.

Presentations to Mr. E. G. Stewart.

Interesting presentations took place at St. Paul's College last evening to Mr. E. G. Stewart, who for some time past has been engaged as a master at the College and who is now proceeding home on war work. The large room set aside for the occasion was crammed with friends and students of Mr. Stewart, the Bishop of Victoria presiding over the gathering. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Walsley, the Rev. G. E. Updell, head-master of St. Paul's College, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, (Attorney General) and Mrs. Kemp and many others.

During the course of the evening a capital programme, consisting of English and Chinese music, was contributed by the students.

When an interval in the programme was reached, Mr. Stewart was presented with a number of tokens of esteem. Mr. Tso Chi on presented him with a leather travelling trunk, a safety razor, a case of pipes, an illuminated address and a gold medal, the latter being in recognition of his valuable work in connection with the school sports. The staff of the college, through the medium of Mr. Shui Pan, presented Mr. Stewart with a gold wristlet watch with an illuminated dial, and, on behalf of the old boys, Mr. Chan Hingwah handed Mr. Stewart a gold-mounted fountain pen. Those making the presentations all referred in very high terms to Mr. Stewart, and dwelt on his popularity. They were proud he was going to serve his country in her hour of need, and they wished him a safe return.

In a brief reply, Mr. Stewart said it was good to know that he had been appreciated so well. He had always done his best for them, and he was sure that these feelings were reciprocated. He had had some very pleasant times in Hongkong, and would carry away with him many happy memories.

Mr. Stewart, it may be mentioned, is the youngest son of the late Rev. and Mrs. Stewart, who were murdered at Foksin 22 years ago by anti-foreign rioters, and to whose memory a stained-glass window was unveiled at St. Paul's Chinese Church last Sunday.

Yokohama Shipping Proposal.

An extraordinary proposal is reported to have been presented to the Japanese Naval Department by the Union of Yokohama Shippers. The Union has asked the Government to allow the warships to be used as cargo boats.

It is an absurd proposal, says the *Kobe Herald*, and the Navy is sure to reject it; but it serves to show how serious the shortage of steamers is. It is believed that the proposal was sent in the hope that it would compel the authorities to open their eyes to the necessity of measures being taken to relieve the congestion of cargo.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB

Tennis and Musical Evening.

On Monday evening next (July 16) the Kowloon Cricket Club will hold a tennis and musical evening in connection with the tournaments now in progress. The Band of the 74th Punjab (Bandmaster Christian) will, by kind permission, be in attendance, and many attractive tennis matches will be played, including the Final Ladies Singles (Miss Neave v. Miss Leabirel), Mixed Doubles Handicap (Miss Robertson and Mr. S. E. Green v. Mrs. Duncan and Mr. E. Abraham) and a test match between the "Old Crocks" and the "B" K. C. C. League Team. The grounds will be opened to visitors and a collection will be made in aid of War Charities.

CANTON NEWS.

Lung Chai-kwong Offers his Army.

Our Canton correspondent, writing on July 12, says:—

Fang Sing-to, the Commander of Yunnan troops, has declared that the mutiny in Yang San district was caused by a small party of soldiers who demanded their payment and have now been disarmed. Therefore there is no cause for anxiety.

In view of the enormous stocks of opium in Canton, the Provincial Authority intends to extend the prohibition of selling and smoking for four months instead of two.

The Commissioner of the Revenue Promotion Bureau has decided to collect the "Sand Field Tax" (80 cents per mow per year) with the assistance of the military forces, and has asked the commander of the Field Protecting Troops to go along with the revenue collectors for this purpose. The Hunghai district is to be the first dealt with.

Lang Onai-kwong, the Superintendent of Mine Development in Hainan, has written to the press saying he has rejected his appointment as Admiral of Kwangtung and that the report that he had sent a thankful telegram to the Emperor is false.

Lang Chai-kwong wired to the President and the Premier yesterday stating that in view of the crisis in the North, the expeditionary army ought to be despatched without delay, but the troops of most Provinces, owing to lack of preparation, cannot start in the near future. He says his army in Kingchow is completely equipped and if dispatching vessels arrive in the morning, the Army can start in the evening. Therefore a few transport ships are requested, so that his army may join with the other armies in the North to fight for the Republic.

Although the famous gambling monopoly has not been given to any syndicate, gambling dens of various descriptions have appeared everywhere in the districts near Canton. These privileges have been given to the gamblers by the Military Commanders on the pretext that the necessities of the soldiers will be met by the daily payments of the gamblers.

LAWN BOWLS.

Arranging the Coming Season.

A well-attended meeting of the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association was held at the Civil Service Club last evening, the President (Mr. C. Bond) being in the chair.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Woolley, it was decided that Mr. J. Mackintosh be elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

A letter was read from the Shanghai Bowling Association asking that a team of players might be sent to that port, but, on the matter being considered by the committee, it was decided to write a letter of thanks to the Shanghai Association pointing out that, owing to the present crisis, the kind offer could not be entertained.

A letter was read from Messrs. Donnelly and Whyte stating their intention to present a cup for competition to be won outright during the season. The committee sent a letter of thanks.

It was arranged that the first matches of the season take place on Saturday week—Civil Service v. Tai Koo and Kowloon v. Police. It was also decided that when the final match of the season is played a sweepstakes should be run, when forty-five per cent. of the proceeds will go to the St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers and Sailors.

It was unanimously resolved that Mr. D. Cooper be appointed President for the ensuing year.

PRINCESS IRENE BADLY BURNED.

Another German Liner Escapes Flames.

Although the U. S. Navy Department declined to give details of the fire which occurred at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on "ay 15, and asked the Fire Department not to disclose the matter for publication, it was ascertained next day that the steamship Princess Irene, formerly a German merchantman, had been seriously damaged.

The fire was the second one at the yard within four days. On the previous Saturday a fire was discovered on the destroyer *Roe*.

The origin of the blaze is not known. The flames were discovered in a pile of mattresses which had been brought aboard for use by recruits. The efforts of sailors saved the *Friedrich der Grosse*, another former German liner, from destruction, as sparks fell upon the decks. A five-story brick-receiving building was scorched. A report that this structure was destroyed proved erroneous.

Austro-Hungarian Army.

A report from Vienna states that the Austro-Hungarian military authorities accepted all leave at the end of April. Officers and men absent on furlough have been recalled to their regiments.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

American Shipbuilding.

Through its subsidiary, the American Bridge Company, the United States Steel Corporation is, says a New York contemporary, preparing to enter the shipbuilding field, and has purchased as site for a yard, six-two acres of the Hackensack Meadows, adjoining the Newark branch of the New Jersey Central Railroad. The land, which was purchased through Joseph E. Day from the Newark Factory Sites, Inc., has a half-mile frontage on the Hackensack River and extends back 1,400 feet to Hackensack Avenue, where the site fronts 2,000 feet. Contrary to recent announcement that the corporation was to build standard 8,000 and 10,000 ton steel ships, the yard will be used for the production of steel-bottom boats twelve feet in depth for service through the Barge Canal, which was opened for traffic last week from tidewater to the Great Lakes. While the business of the new yard will be first to provide bottoms for the movement of foodstuffs and other cargoes from the interior of the country, it is probable that, after this work is well under way, vessels for ocean service will be constructed. This development, said Mr. Day, was really the first to take advantage of the great possibilities of the new Barge Canal. Other real estate developments now being negotiated would, he said, make the meadows one of the most intensive industrial centres in the country. The land purchased by the United States Steel Corporation is at one of the widest points of the Hackensack River, and has deep water nearby. It lies immediately back of the large tract recently taken by the Foundation Company for the Government from the Ford Realty Company and adjoining it is the tract for which Henry Ford is having plans made for a \$10,000,000 industrial plant. These developments are but 1200 feet from the Lincoln Highway, and are near the labour markets of both Jersey City and Newark. The employment of thousands of men by these new industries will make necessary the erection of a considerable number of houses.

Sir Walter Runciman's Vigorous Outburst.

Sir Walter Runciman, in the course of a letter to Fairplay, thus expresses himself on the subject of the Government's proposals:—"A greater crime could not be perpetrated than to risk even the temporary weakening of the mercantile service at this time of crisis by giving a bribe for the co-operation of the Labour Party. The people who talk so glibly about the enormous profits made by the large shipping community do not know the first elements of the intricate subject. Their view of creating credit is by a process of destroying it, and with it themselves. You cannot touch this great commercial industry on the wrong button without causing a rill of blood on many other concerns that are brought into being and exist on it. Take any firm you like, no matter how large, their profits may appear, it can be proved that, after excess profits are dealt with and the enormous losses and depreciation plus dividends on its gradual increasing capital which has taken a long years to accumulate have been allowed for, only a fair amount for interest will be shown. Could it fairly be said, for instance, that in the case of one of my own companies, with a capital called up of under £370,000 and an accumulated capital of over a million (which took over 30 years to create), a 25 per cent. dividend on the former is a 'coo-soal profit,' always bearing in mind the tremendous depreciation that is accruing with vessels in the Government service? But apart from this or any other argument, here is no need for any apology. The shipping people cannot eat their profits, however large they may appear to be, and they cannot make them without the advantage being shared by the whole community in degree. The Government would have been here with all their barbarity in less than three months had it not been for the spirited forthrightness (which if you like) of the best of us who entered into this form

Singapore Harbour Works.

On May 24, the Main Wharf of the works for the improvement of Singapore Harbour was taken over by Mr. J. R. Nicholson, O.M.G., on behalf of the Board, says the Singapore Free Press. Empire Day is a suitable date for the final no. accepting satisfactory completion of the Main Wharf and its associated works from the contractors. Messrs. Topham Jones and Reilston, who are heartily to be congratulated on having carried to a successful and this important work. When the Tanjong Pagar Dock Co. was expropriated and the Harbour Works came into the possession of Government, there were many plans to draw and designs to make. To understand the steady progress made, it is well to bear in mind the new works, in addition to the great task of removing the workshops to Keppel Harbour. There was the West Wharf reconstruction; the great reort of mail steamers; the Wet Dock to be made, serving the important purpose of accommodating shipping while the Main Wharf was under reconstruction, but which has amply justified itself as an independent part of the whole scheme. There was the construction of the magnificent King's Dock at Keppel Harbour, the usefulness of which it is not as yet permitted to detail, but which in future years will be "full value for money expended." There was the construction of the Mole across the Harbour, to protect the smaller ships while loading and unloading, with its stretch of wharf, and, eventually, the boat harbour, certain in time to replace the river for the working of cargo from local steamers for transit either to godown or ocean-going ships. Finally there was the Main Wharf to replace with solid concrete the old timbered structure, with a greater depth of water alongside, more extensive and more easily worked godowns, roads, railways, and accessories. This Main Wharf is 4,570 feet long and the foundation goes down to great depths to secure stability. All the accessories of godowns and building cannot yet be completed in accordance with the plans, from the difficulty of getting the material from Home during the war, some of the godowns on order being commandeered and now in use for munition works. It is marvellous that while the great war is going on, such extensive works for the accommodation of peaceful commerce should have been carried out so successfully. Old material and old sheds have been utilised for the time, and the Main Wharf is now in full working order, with only a little "redding up" to be done. It will look very imposing when the other streets of warehouses have been completed according to the plans which have been drawn up. The railway system has been carefully thought out and the metre gauge connects with the Peninsula Railway, so that actually the goods can be put in the trucks at the Main Wharf and delivered, if necessary, at Port and eventually, Bangkok. The line has yet to be carried round where Fort Palmer now stands to the Teluk Ayer Works and the Boat Harbour, and that part of the construction work will be taken in hand next year. Mr. Nicholson is heartily to be congratulated on the result of his eight years' work, not only fighting against the forces of nature, but against troublesome men. No less heartily must congratulations be given to the contractors, Messrs. Topham Jones and Reilston, of whom the highest praise that can be said is that "they have made good in carrying out what they had contracted to do."

Shipping Profits And Budget Proposals.

Circulars have been received by shareholders in a well-known Cardiff and London steamship company pointing out that with increasing costs of upkeep, insurance, &c., together with the unprofitable character of business at Blue Book rates, and heavy and contemplated increasing of taxation, it will be practically impossible to make reasonable profits after making allowance for depreciation. The following facts contained in the circular

crystallise the present adverse situation which shipowners and their shareholders are called upon to face:—1. The Government have expressed their intention of not increasing the Blue Book rates paid to owners of requisitioned steamers. 2. That, while present Blue Book rates were fixed shortly after the beginning of the war, costs have advanced between 60 and 70 per cent. without any corresponding increase in the rate. 3. Steamers on Admiralty requisition, all at Blue Book rates, are losing money to day. 4. The increased rates of marine and war risk insurance and other expenses do not permit of even ships not under Admiralty requisition making a great amount of profit. 5. Over 90 per cent. of British-owned tramp tonnage is requisitioned at Blue Book rates, vide the statement made officially in the House ten days ago. 6. Insurance rates and values are increasing daily, together with the cost of upkeep, expenses, repairs, wages and stores. 7. It will be practically impossible, under existing conditions, for shipping companies to make even a reasonable profit, after allowing for depreciation, even with 10 per cent. of their boats not on Admiralty requisition. 8. It is doubtful whether shipping companies will make any profit this year—but practically certain that they will make a heavy loss. 9. Dividends must be regulated by the earnings of the company. If there are no earnings, but a loss, there can of necessity be no dividends with the present uncertainty. 10. France, Italy, and Belgium are to-day encouraging shipping, not penalising it; some of our colonies are doing likewise. British shipping has been the backbone of the country's wealth for over fifty years, despite Governmental assistance and subsidising on the part of competing countries. A blow which strikes at the shipping industry strikes at the heart of the people. Fewer ships mean increased costs; with no prospect of being able to pay for ships or earn a return on capital, no owner will build. 11. Government management of ships has, so far, not proved as efficient or economical as private ownership.

Kaiser Rock Buoy Moved.

Notice is given that the Kaiser Rock buoy, marking the Kaiser Rock, Sancha (Sama) Inlet, has been moved and is now moored to the summit of the rock. During extreme low water the buoy is kept off the rock by a submerged fender boom. The characteristics of the buoy have not been changed.

The Merchant Officers' Status.

Although we hear so much, both in Parliament and in the Press of the splendid achievements of the British mercantile marine and its value to the country in these times of stress, the Government, says Shipping and Engineering, appears peculiarly apathetic in according its members similar privileges as are received in some of the Government services and it is not pleasant to learn of the constant joggling of its short memory that is required. For many months past the subject of the Government allowances to the dependents of interned merchant

captains and officers—the maximum allowances being £1 per week—has furnished the subject of continued representations on the part of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, whilst the question has also been raised in the House of Commons from time to time by the Chairman of its Parliamentary Committee. Mr. Basil E. Peto, M. P., who some time ago was informed by the representative of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons that the matter was under renewed consideration. These allowances, applying also to the dependents of captains and officers taken captive and interned, the Guild submitted to the Board of Trade that it was not reasonable that men should be expected to take their ships to sea in such circumstances with the only guarantee that their wives and families would be entitled to an allowance of £1 per week. Since that time the allowance in the cases of those taken captive has been increased. As regards the dependents of those interned since the beginning of the war who, it has been held in law, are not entitled to their wages during this period, an improvement during this year has been made by the North of England Protecting and Indemnity Association at, as it says, its sole cost, on the ground that in the opinion of the Directors the allowance of £1 per week which has hitherto been granted "is anomalous and insufficient." This being so the Guild has put it to the Board of Trade that it is unfair and improper that discrimination should be made in allowances of this kind, and that if improvements are made in one case they should be granted in all. Mr. Peto has also supported this view in Parliament and the Guild is now informed by him that the question of the amendment of the Government scheme is now being considered and that the Board of Trade hopes to be in a position to announce the result very shortly. Another subject of unfavourable comment in the merchant service is that, whilst concessions are made to the officers and men of the navy and army when taking leave—amounting really to free railway passes—nothing whatever is done in their case. Through their representative Society, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, they have urged that owing to the nature of their duties and to the mental and physical strain upon them, leave is essential when it is possible to take it, and they complain that in doing so they should be saddled with the general increase of 50 per cent. in the railway fares—which they are ill able to afford. Similarly their wives have complained that where officers and men of the merchant ships are too busily occupied to take leave when in port, they are given no facilities in the way of visiting them. On behalf of the Guild, Mr. Peto has once again interested himself in this matter and has been informed by the Board of Trade that it is at present under its careful consideration, from which it is hoped that on this occasion some special consideration will be given to the splendid work of the officers and men of the merchant service.

WHEN YOU REVIEW THE SITUATION



on the market for beer, of course you will settle on PRIMO because it has been tried, proved and endorsed by all lovers of wholesome beer. An ideal beverage for summer months.

Stocked by all Wine and Spirit Merchants and Hotels in the Colony.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

16, Queen's Road Central.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
R.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCES.

SHIPPING.

REFINERIES.

MINING.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

COTTON MILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORRECTED TO MONDAY JULY 13, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

BUYING.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Managers

MARTIN'S APOLISTEAL PILLS

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BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN; Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (Paid up) ... France 45,000,000
President ... André Berthelot
General Manager ... A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS
BRANCHES IN PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN AND HONGKONG.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

5, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

NIGHT CARS.

SUNDAYS.

SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road.

* Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the times stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office, 55, Des Voeux Road, or at the Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Managers

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:

Starting ... \$1,500,000 at 2½%
... \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$18,500,000

Reserve Liability of ... \$33,500,000

Proprietors ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dowell, Chairman
Hon. Mr. F. H. Hooper, Deputy Chairman
Hon. Mr. G. E. Aitken, F. C. Richter
Hon. Mr. R. H. Hooper, F. C. Richter
Hon. Mr. D. H. Hooper, F. C. Richter
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Hon. Mr. L. H. Hooper, F. C. Richter
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Hon. Mr. Y. H. Hooper, F. C. Richter
Hon. Mr. Z. H. Hooper, F. C. Richter

CHIEF MANAGER: N. J. STABB.

Chief Manager

HONGKONG SAVING BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted in the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rates may be obtained on application.

Deposits on deposit are allowed on the same basis as deposits on deposit.

Deposits may be made at the office, or by post, or by bank transfer, or by cheque, or by bill of exchange, or by any other means.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVING BANK

ALWAYS ASK FOR IT.



"CAPSTAN"

For Flavour. NAVY CUT For Quality.

IN MILD, MEDIUM & FULL STRENGTHS.
From All Tobacconists.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
THURSDAY, the 19th July, 1917,

at 3 o'clock in the afternoon
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street.

The following Valuable
Leasehold Property, situate at
Fanning and known as, Lot
1862 in District 51 in New
Territories.

The above property is held
from the Crown under a 75 years
lease from 1898 and is subject to
a Crown Rent of 74 cents per
annum, with the option of a
further 24 years.

The property is about 5
minutes walk from Fanning
Station and is well stocked with
fruit trees.

For further particulars apply to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF
THE THIRD YEAR OF THE
REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1914)
\$16,000,000 AND SUPPLEMENTARY
ISSUE OF \$8,000,000
AND
THE NATIONAL LOAN OF
THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE
REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1915)
\$24,000,000.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above
two loans are hereby notified
that in pursuance of arrange-
ments recently made by the
Chinese Government with me for
the future service of these loans,
interest payments are and will
be adequately secured by cash
funds in my hands and at my
sole disposal.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 6th June, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received
instructions from the
Liquidator of Messrs. Reuter
Brockmann & Co., F.A.A.B.
Brockmann, E. R. Fuhrman,
Heinrich Heyn and the Estate
of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in
pursuance of an order of the
Hongkong Government to sell by
Public Auction at 3 o'clock in
the afternoon

ON
FRIDAY
the 31st day of August, 1917,

at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Central.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Inland Lots
Nos. 611, 612, 662 and 663.

Victoria, Hongkong.

In Two Lots.

Lot One consists of the pieces
or parcels of ground registered
in the Land Office as Inland Lots
Nos. 611 and 662 together with
Godown No. 125 Wanchai Road,
situate thereon.

Lot Two consists of the pieces
or parcels of ground registered
in the Land Office as Inland Lots
Nos. 612 and 663 together with
Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road
situate thereon.

The area of the property com-
prised in Lot One is 5,500 square
feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per
annum.

The property comprised in Lot
2 has a similar area and is
subject to Crown rent of similar
amount.

Each godown is built of brick
and stone and is three storeys in
height with a large tiled roof
containing an attic storey. Each
Inland Lot is built for an unex-
pired residue amounting to 940
years or thereabouts of the term
created by the Crown Lease
thereon.

Particulars and Conditions of
Sale may be had from:

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HARRISON,

1 Des Voeux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,

or from

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
the Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1917.

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.
MR. HONDA.

Trained male Masseuse.
Ten years experience.
Formerly of Tokyo Military
Hospital.

WILL VISIT PATIENTS'
RESIDENCES IF
PREFERRED.
NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

ASAHI BEER.



ASAHI BEER
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED, TOKYO, JAPAN

THE C.N.S. SHAOHSING.

Particulars of the Accident.

As telegraphically reported by
our Shanghai correspondent at
the time of the accident, the
C.N.S. Shaohsing went aground
in the Yangtze on the 7th inst.
Referring to the accident the
N. O. Daily News of July 9 says:

On the heels of the loss of the
China Merchants a.s. Anping
another regrettable accident has
occurred, the C.N.S. Shaohsing,
(Capt. H. J. Hobbs) having run
ashore in the Yangtze, not far
from the mouth of the Huangpu.
The Shaohsing left Shanghai
on Friday (July 6) and re-
mained the night at Woosung
on account of stress of weather,
sailing at daybreak on Saturday
morning, and at 8 o'clock she
struck the Ariadne Rock, which
is about four miles from the
Tung-chow Lightship. An
incoming steamer saw her and
sent out a wireless message,
which was picked up by a pilot
boat, who went to the Shaohsing's
assistance, when they found a
Japanese collier steamer standing
by. The weather was good and
the water calm.

The passengers from Shanghai
included Mr. A. S. Wilson, Mrs.
V. Mayer's nurse and child, some
little girls from the Roman
Catholic School and some Chinese
passengers. All behaved splen-
didly, there was no sign of panic,
and all with their belongings
were taken off by the ship's boats
and brought to Shanghai later in
the day on board the collier.

Shortly after this the Shao-
hsing was got off the rock and
beached on a mud flat, where
she now is. As soon as the news
reached Shanghai the C.N.S.
Fengtien (Captain Harris) with
diving and salvage gear
from the New Engineering
and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd.,
under the supervision of
Mr. A. W. Brankston, proceeded
to the scene. This was later sup-
plemented by the despatch of the
tug Victoria of the Shanghai Tug
and Lighter Co., Ltd., when the
lightering of the ship began im-
mediately. Latest advices give
fair reason to hope that the
salvage of the ship is possible and
to be expected.

BATTLE OF THE ANCRE.

A Film Showing Advance of the
Tanks.

As will be seen from our adver-
tising columns, the film display-
ing the battle of the Ancre will
be screened at the Victoria Theatre
for three performances, on Mon-
day, Tuesday and Thursday, next,
the 16th, 17th and 19th instants.

The exhibition will open at
9.15 p.m. each evening, and the
booking plan is now open at
Messrs. Moutrie and Co. Seats
may be reserved in the stalls as
well as the dress circle at \$2 and
\$3 each, respectively.

It may be of interest to state
that the scenes depicted were
taken on a real battlefield and
contain nothing whatever in the
nature of "faked" or made-up
scenes. The victorious battle
shown in the film formed the
setback continuation of "The
Great Push."

The magnitude of the prelimi-
nary operations, both as to gunnery
and provision of material, the
boldness of the forward dash and
the manner in which the "Tanks"
arrived to upset the German
calculations, are all shown in
these wonderful pictures, which,
in wealth of subject, excel any-
thing the world has ever seen.

A moment of supreme interest
is enjoyed as a "Tank" is watched
going forward over the rugged
ground that leads to "No Man's
Land" and Victory.

"The Battle of the Ancre and
the Advance of the Tanks" is
preceded by two reels depicting
the latest views of the British
Naval Air Service and the Sub-
marine Service.

His Excellency the Governor
has notified his intention of being
present at the performance on
Monday, and all who desire to
secure good seats for view the
film are recommended to book
their seats at once.

SPANISH DOMINICAN
MISSION.

The Superior General to
Visit Hongkong.

We have been informed that
the a.s. Hsithong which is due to
arrive here on Sunday the 16th
inst., is bringing to the Colony
the Most Rev. Father Luis Theis-
ding, Superior General of the
Great Order of the Friar
Preachers, or Dominican Fathers,
being accompanied by his
Secretary, Rev. Father Gabriel
Horn, Brother Luis Hageman and
Rev. Father Francisco B. Noyel,
the Procurator of the Dominican
Missions in the Far East, who
left Hongkong on June 3 last to
meet them at Taipei and accom-
pany them through Formosa and
a great part of the Fukien
Province.

The Rev. Father Theisding,
Dutch by birth, was elected
Superior General of the whole
Order on the August 4, 1916, at
the general congregation which
took place at Friburg, Switzer-
land. He speaks fluently various
languages, especially English and
French. Once elected, he made
up his mind to visit the whole
Order, which is extended all
over the world, before getting
too old, as he is now in his
62nd year. In view of the
critical situation in Europe, he
could only visit some of the Houses
and Convents in Spain. He started
on March 10 from Vigo
(Spain) for Cuba, and after call-
ing on all the Dominicans of that
Island, left Havana for New Or-
leans.

On terminating his visits in
North America and Canada, he
left Vancouver for Kobe, where
he arrived on May 28. He then
proceeded to Shikoku and there-
after to Keelung, at which port he
landed on June 8. From For-
mosa he went to Amoy and
Fuchow, visiting all the mis-
sionaries who had assembled at
various places to greet him,
although only a few managed to
do so out of about 240 Missions
of the Order established in
Fukien. From Hongkong he will
proceed to Tonkin, where there
are four Bishops and probably
the biggest Mission in the world.

His tour will be continued to
Manila and other ports in the Phi-
lippine Islands, and also probably
to Australia, Mexico, Central
and South America, and he
intends to be back in Rome
about April, 1918.

This is really a great event for
the Dominican Mission in the
Far East, as nearly four centuries
have elapsed since the Spanish
Dominicans were established in
the Philippines, China, Japan,
Formosa and Tonkin, and never
before has a Superior General
been to the East.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 12th at 12.15 - The return from
Japan a s.s. ship, and those from the
Philippines are incomplete. Pressure
has decreased slightly over Formosa and
the adjacent China Sea, owing to the
advance of the typhoon, which is now
situated in the vicinity of South Cape,
Formosa, moving in a north westerly
direction.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.
Total, since January 1st, 30.78 inches
against an average of 43.75 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Cap Rock.	Westly winds, (fresh to strong), fair at first, cloudy with rain later.
2 Formosa Channel.	Cyclonic gales.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Looe.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, July 12, 1917.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day.	On date.	On date.
Barometer	29.61	29.63
Temperature	83	83
Humidity	75	75
Wind Direction	E.	E. W.S.W.
Force	2	2
Weather	c	c
Waves	0.00	0.00
Height of tide	0.00	0.00
Direction of tide	0.00	0.00

H.K. Observatory, July 12, 1917.

ENTERTAINMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 13th JULY, 1917.

Pathe's Gold Rooster Play.

In 3 parts.

"Shadows & Sunshine."

Featuring Baby Marie Osborne

The Youngest Leading Lady in the World.

Pathe's British Gazette

Pathe's Great War

Interesting.

Comics.

"Statue of the Black Gladiator." (Starlight)

"Uncle's Little Ones."

Look out for the "MESSAGE FROM MARS."

ROMANCE OF THE BOER WAR.

By kind permission of Col. John Ward, M.P. and Officers of the
25th Middlesex, a Grand Military Band Concert on the 18th July.
Band Master Laurie Owen, Conducting. A Splendid Programme.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

MONDAY, 16th July.

TUESDAY 17th "

THURSDAY 19th "

H.M. GOVERNMENT FILM.

"The Battle of the Ancre and Tanks."

Prices \$3.00 \$2.00 & \$1.00

booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price to Fit Only.

Profits to Charity.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Coziest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

3 NIGHTS ONLY.

PROFESSOR JAFFAR.

The Wizard of the East, Conjurer, Illusionist,
Snake Charmer, etc.

Also Good Pictures.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

11th, 12th & 13th JULY, 1917.

A Powerful Drama:

"UNDER THE WINGS OF DEATH."

(IN 5 PARTS).

and Comics.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED
that an interim dividend of
£2.3.0 per share, subject to de-
duction of Income Tax, has been
declared for the HALF YEAR
ending 30th June 1917, at rate
of 2/6 per dollar.

The dividend will be payable
on and after Monday the 13th
August, 1917, at the Offices of the
Corporation, where Shareholders
are requested to apply for War-
rants.

The REGISTER of SHARES
of the Corporation will be
CLOSED from MONDAY the
30th July to SATURDAY the
11th August 1917 (both days
inclusive) during which period no
transfer of shares can be
registered.

By Order of the Court of
Directors.

N. J. STABB,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1917.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, JUNK
AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.

Factory at Yuenai.

OFFICE: No. 34, Des Voeux Road, W.

Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in
this class of Goods. Our Fruit &
Ginger are all fresh and of the first
quality. Our Syrup is prepared from the best
quality of Sugar. We give our special
attention to the business and sanitary
arrangements.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George
Cade, Barnett at 11, 13, House Street, in the
City of Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY
CO. LTD.

A N Interim Dividend of Three
& half Dollars per share
for the six months ending 30th
June 1917 will be payable on
THURSDAY 26th July on which
date Dividend Warrants may be
obtained on application at the
Company's office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from WEDNESDAY the 18th to
THURSDAY the 26th July (both
days inclusive) during which
period no transfer of shares can
be registered.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1917.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY LIMITED.

A N Interim Dividend of Three
Dollars per share for the six
months ending 30th June 1917
will be payable on THURSDAY
26th July on which date Divi-
dend Warrants may be obtained
on application at the Company's
Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from WEDNESDAY the 18th to
THURSDAY the 26th July (both
days inclusive) during which
period no transfer of shares can
be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1917.